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HISTORICAL CHARACTERS.

(From the Athenaeum.)
TOWARDS the close of the last century, two men, the younger about thirty, the other some ten years older, were seated together in a modest room in Philadelphia. One was an Englishman, his companion a Frenchman. One was of peasant birth, the Frenchman was of princely family. They were, so far from home, in the character of teacher and pupil, and it was the younger man who was imparting instruction to the elder. The Englishman was teaching his language to the Frenchman. Both were fugitives from their respective countries. The one was William Cobbett, the other was Talleyrand.

The former a native of Farnham, with the Surrey air, soil, and freshness about him till he died, had been a field labourer, a good soldier, and was now preparing to deal with politics, a business by which he profited so little that he may be said to have ended where he began. But he was a member of Parliament when he died, and a farmer, with some very peculiar opinions of his own with respect to both the duties of a legislator and the ways of an agriculturist.

If Cobbett could have had all the world of his way of thinking, he would have been a miserable man; for he would have had nobody to abuse, and nobody to praise for the mere sake of making others worse by his eulogium. This greatest of the demagogues of his day began his politico-literary career by supporting the Ministry of the time; but he became their fiercest denouncer because he was punished for libelling their friends, while they tolerated and enjoyed his abuse and exposure of their enemies. Sir Henry Bulwer well calls Cobbett "the contentious man;" for he was ready to have a bout with all comers. But, again, there was no man who knew where to have him. He was a royalist (and a very rude one) in the American Republic, and a supporter of republican principles in England. He loathed Priestley, and still more loathed Tom Paine; but he lived to praise the Unitarian philosopher, and to bring, with reverence, the bones of the atheist to England, as the sacred relics of the most eminent man of his day. He could exasperate his political enemies not merely by fierce or calumnious denunciations, but by simply calling them by their proper titles. He drove the laudacious Lord Erskine wild by always referring to him by his second title of Aaron Clackmannan. In power of abuse, Cobbett never had his equal. He suffered cruelly for his excesses, but he gave a deathblow to borough-mongering. His obstinacy, or pertinacity, was as great as the English was good in which he gave it expression. Cobbett's ways were not always wise ways. His views were often peculiar. When the public began to decline to take his once popular *Register* at 4d., he raised it to 6d. As the enlightened public failed to appreciate this favour, Cobbett ran up the price to 8d.; but even when he finally fixed it at 1s., he was not able to convince the thinking public, whom he had taught to think, that this sort of joking was otherwise than serious.

The finer side of Cobbett's character was his love for nature and for beautiful things. It was to be seen in the dignity with which he bore imprisonment and ruin. It was visible in every line he wrote apart from politics, and when treating of the fields and matters akin thereto. It was clear in all his domestic relations. Turbulent and tyrannical abroad, he was cheery and yielding at home. He is said to have had no humour, except the *bad* humour discernible in the epithets with which he overwhelmed the opponents whom he not only felled, but kicked when they were down. If he was merciless then, he was of another temper with his neighbour. The last present he sent to his Kensington doctor, Mr. Meriman, was a hamper, containing produce from his farm. Cobbett sent a message or a note to his medical man, in which he said he had sent this gift because it was said that we should *love our enemies*!

After Cobbett was calmly sleeping among the rude forefathers of the hamlet, in Farnham churchyard, his old pupil was living on, and might then be seen by a few Londoners who happened to pass through Hanover-square early in a summer's evening. Talleyrand was the Ambassador of Louis Philippe, who, like his representative, had been a fugitive, and like Cobbett, had taught pupils for a livelihood. While living here in the above capacity, there might be seen a grim, shrewd, but not lovable-looking old man, passing in a wheeled chair from his own residence at the south-west corner of the square to the Oriental Club, where he was rolled up to a wheeled chair, and killed a little of the time that was so soon to fill him. Meanwhile, the political man had worn his oath of fidelity to every sort of government that had been set up in France, and had required such bundles of reeds as oaths or pillars and arches and keystones of support.

If an accident had not rendered Talleyrand lame in his infancy, how much of the world's history would now be of a different complexion! because of his lameness, his younger brother as accounted as eldest son, and Talleyrand was indignant to enter the priesthood. In return, when opportunity presented itself, he helped to overthrow the old nobility, and he brought shame on the priesthood he detested by outrageous acts. At last, this Bishop of Autun was communicated. He had already given a deathblow to the old Church domination. When the Pope came to require his aid, and that aid was withheld, the Pontiff, in the disgusting cant of omish documents, "loosened the bowels of his emency," and reconciled Talleyrand with the church. How he rose, in the nobility from which he had been ejected, to become more noble and powerful than the brother for whose sake he had been ejected, is history too familiar need being even recapitulated.

Talleyrand wanted one thing, lacking which man is a hero. He wanted truth. He had it, and he used it, and he used it well. His regard for it has passed into a proverb. Cobbett was not scrupulous in this matter, but Talleyrand was audacious. He could be truthful, course; but no one whom he addressed could be sure that, even when Talleyrand was at so, he was not downright mendacious. He disbelieved their own opinions when this man agreed with them, fearing that they would be otherwise than they seemed. But, as documents of the time come forth from recesses, we find that stupendous mendacity was the common characteristic of king men. The heroes who came as giants to begin to look little more than pigmies.

The character of Talleyrand is the most portly drawn in Sir Henry's series. We select a few unrecorded *moles* of the great, but we have done so in vain. In one of the cold, cruel, offensive humour of the is seen. He was dining in Paris at a table the fish was superb but a little cold. master, to praise its quality, said, "This comes expressly from my country estate."

Talleyrand, Cobbett, Macintosh, Canning. By Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B.

"Pity," remarked Talleyrand, "that it was not cooked here!"

Talleyrand and Cobbett were, in their different ways, men of action. Talleyrand glided about in double-felted slippers; Cobbett stamped his way onward in double-nailed, iron-tipped eloge. One was all smiles, whispers, and penetrating wit; the other was for ever in King Canby's vein, all sarcasm, roar, thunder, and sledge-hammer. No man could will be in stronger contrast to both than the Scotsman, Sir James Macintosh, "the man of promise." The world was for ever expecting something great from him; but as Hotspur never had leisure to be ill, so Macintosh never had leisure to become great. He was incessantly resolving, and reposing from the fatigues of inventing resolutions. He was only energetic, and at work which should keep his name alive, when there was no longer time to turn the little energy left him to account, or to complete the work he had undertaken. He fenced brilliantly, but he never cut his way in advance. Yet, he lent excellent help in furtherance of great ends. If he did not give a death-blow to the old tyranny which crushed the public expression of thought, Macintosh was active, efficient, and successful among the brotherhood of patriots who established the liberty of the Press.

Sir Henry Bulwer calls Mr. Canning "the brilliant man." Mr. Webster, the actor, is fond of alluding to him as the son of an actress, for the sake of exalting the players. Unluckily, Mrs. Canning (or Mrs. Reddish, as she became by marrying the unfinished, yet not incompetent, performer of that name) was but an indifferent comedian; whereas Canning's father was a literary man, struggling in the battle of life, some obscure part of Marylebone, when he published a book, that may still be picked up at the old shops, a translation of Cardinal Polignac's "Anti-Lucretius." About the time Cobbett was teaching English, in sixpenny lessons, to Talleyrand, in Philadelphia, and the "Vindictive Gallica" of Mackintosh seemed to give the bright promise that was never duly realised, George Canning made his maiden speech in the Commons, as Tory member for Newport, and failed. The effort did not render him breathless, desponding, and wayward, or idle in future effort, till it was too late. Canning braced himself for the wrestle, and manfully won the prize. No man had greater difficulties in his way, but he won the great prizes of life—a wife with £100,000, the Governor-Generalship of India, and finally the Prime Ministership. His mother, the old weak actress (in her last days Mrs. Hunt), had a pension conferred on her simply because she was the mother of her son. Mother and son died in the same year, 1827. The policy of Canning was based on expediency, but nothing was expedient that tarnished the honour of his country. To his policy, whether as Tory or Whig, is greatly due the rescue of Spain from the yoke of Napoleon (which led to the overthrow of the Empire), and the rescue of Hispano-America from the yoke of Spain.

Each of Sir Henry Bulwer's heroes thus accomplished some great work, all tending to the extension of liberty and the blessings which come in its train. In some cases this tendency has been checked by the passions, prejudices, and selfishness of men. Not the less honour is due to the heroes. They could not have had a more impartial or a more brilliant expositor and commentator than Sir Henry Bulwer. We congratulate him that his complete leisure, after much diplomatic service, created in him the wish for some employment, and that he could gratify his own wish and the public taste by producing two such preliminary volumes as these. Sir Robert Peel and some of his contemporaries are to succeed.

FLOGGING.

(From a "Book about Domines.")

BESIDES myself and my boys there is a very important member of our little society, without whose ever-ready help some of us would not get along very fast on the road to learning. He has qualities which make him much feared and respected, though curiously enough, the most worthless boys in my class are often on the most familiar terms with him. In social conversation he is generally spoken of as *Lion*, but his official title is *the tawnee*. By this the enlightened reader will discover that my dominions lie within a certain portion of the British empire which is more than a hundred miles from Eton and Rugby. But, for the benefit of those who have lived and learned in a land of canes and birch, I may describe the appearance of *Lion*, from which no one would guess him to be so formidable as his victims find him on experience. He is simply a strap of stout leather, divided at one end into strips, which are hardened at the points by a mysterious process, revealed to dominies on their entering the profession, under a solemn oath of secrecy, and practised by him in subterranean vaults, dimly lit by one kitchen candle. These strips are technically called tails, and when I remind readers that a certain cat, which would seem to have nine lives, so long as it survived the attacks of Radical reformers, also enjoys the dignity of as many tails, I will give them some hint as to the place which my *Lion* and his tails hold in the political economy of my little empire. My boys take a great interest in *Lion*, so great that the first inquiry to which, on entering my class, they direct their youthful judgment, is as to whether he be "buttery" or "sappy." I would be hard-hearted indeed to balk them of innocent curiosity, so I soon give them cause to respect *Lion* exceedingly, and thereafter their respect *Lion* exceedingly, and boast to their companions of his prowess as compared with the *Lions* of other dominies, and proudly relate their encounters with and escapes from him. They love who come off well in such encounters, and often, dipping their hands in a tannol or anointing them with mystic drugs, they invoke the goddess Diana, and strive to emulate the fortitude of the Spartan boys. The method in which *Lion* acts upon the sensibilities of my boys is simple and effective. The doomed young gentleman who has broken our Medo-Persic laws stands forth and extends his little hand, sometimes doubtfully, sometimes defiantly. It is immediately and warmly embraced by the claws of our trusty monitor, and this operation is repeated a greater or less number of times, according to the heinousness of the offence which has been committed. The subject of the operation then returns to his seat, thrusting his hands into his pockets, and tries to look pleased, but generally doesn't. It is a point of honour, though, not to cry or flinch, and thus, if in no other way, *Lion* would do good to boys by preparing them to bear manfully the whips and scorns that time has hereafter in store for them. There is nothing I like better than to see a boy trying to bear a flogging well. And I love, too, a sight which I sometimes see in our playground—two sturdy little fellows thrashing away at each other with knotted straps, laughing at the pain, unwilling to give in first. Very vulgar and barbarian and brutal, no doubt, but much better for them than loung-

ing about the streets or reading novels, which seem to be the amusements of too many of the youth of the present day. My *Lion* is still alive and vigorous, and will, I hope, remain so as long as I am numbered among dominies. But I observe signs that his race is fast dying out, a result of modern refinement much to be deplored. "No corporal punishment" now figures among the prominent attractions of those wonderful establishments, where, as we see from the advertisement sheet of *The Times*, young gentlemen are provided with board, education, washing, books, gentlemanly manners, and the comforts of a home, for twenty guineas per annum. And certain wise professors and learned ladies have lately been lecturing me and the other ignorant dominies, who believe in the wisdom of Solomon rather than that of social science reformers, severely rebuking us for our brutality, and pointing out that we are unfit to manage our classes if ever we have resort to the rod. Some day there will be arising among us an equally enlightened set of philosophers, who will hold a Home Secretary unfit for his duties if any pickpocket is sent to jail during his tenure of office! Oh, ye philosophers! common sense is an element sadly wanting in some of your social sciences. I am afraid, if weighed in these balances, I should be found considerably wanting. Yes, Professor Smith, and that solid and specious essayist, Miss Brown, *authoribus*, I am not fit to manage a class. Without *Lion* I should feel in a class of boys like a hunter turned out among a troop of grizzly bears without his trusty rifle and bowie. I can't rule them by the law of love. If they were angels or professors, I might; but as they are only boys, I find it necessary to make them fear me first, and then take my chance of their love afterwards. By this plan I find that I generally get both; by reversing the process I should in most cases get neither. I hope, however, to manage boys without punishment in the world—when children of a larger growth are no longer scourged, surely and sorrow, by their own consciences and their own sins. I fear, though, that my views are becoming old-fashioned, and that the new race of dominies are adopting less sound systems for coaxing a child in the way he should go. For we are a humane and merciful generation. Do we not pet and pamper our burglars and pickpockets, so as to make them admire our tender-heartedness, and disabuse their minds of the old fallacy that dishonesty is a very bad policy? And if our Colonial Governor allow half of us to be murdered by black savages, and then save the other half by promptitude and severity, we praise him; but if he carry his promptitude so far as to save nearly the whole of us, we prosecute him.

RITUALISTS AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

(From the Times.)

ON the 19th November, a crowded meeting was held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Lord Nelson, to protest against any interference with the Book of Common Prayer, and express its approbation generally of what is now known as Ritualism in the Church of England. Among those present were the Hon. Colin Lindsay, Archdeacon Denison, Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Sir Edward Lechmere, Hon. C. L. Wood, Sir Charles Yonge, Mr. Stare, late High Sheriff of Bedford, Sir C. Hulke, Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Professor Bentley, Rev. Sir H. Baker, Rev. J. M. Beller, Mr. Prideaux, Q.C., Mr. Webster, Q.C.; and the body of the hall and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity by an unusually large and respectable audience.

The Chairman said that he was one of those referred to at the end of the memorial which would be proposed for their adoption that day—namely, those who were not in the habit of attending high ceremonial. From his early youth, however, he had always stood forward for the integrity of the Book of Common Prayer, as containing within it the liberties of Churchmen. He could not consent to the narrowing of those liberties, and he therefore heartily supported the resolutions which would be submitted to them that day. Those who were earnest in their desire for the re-union of Christendom and for bringing the Church back into more entire accord with the doctrine and practice of the Church of the first three centuries were frequently accused of a deliberate intention to bring her back to obedience to Rome. As a man of honour and as a defender of the Church of England, he utterly repudiated any such intention on the part of those whose cause he was advocating. To long for the union of Christendom—to seek communion with the Eastern Churches or with the National Churches of the West now under Roman rule—was very different from a desire to bring the Church into submission to the Ultramontane See. He advocated the full teaching of the Prayer Book. There was a real danger existing, which was not less a danger because Churchmen were for the most part indifferent to it. Infidelity was making inroads on the uneducated masses, and through the subtlety of a small but active body. Thoughtful men among Nonconformists saw signs of the people drifting away from the Christian verities. A more frequent intercourse with Rome, and a more extended knowledge of Continental literature, might have led to a more complete knowledge of other religious bodies than to their mother Church. Everything was drawing them out of the narrow limits of their island home, and if they were to deal effectually with the existing state of things, they must have the full liberty of expansion allowed within the Church, and certainly no restriction should be put on existing liberties. While infidel opinions were abroad it behoved men to draw near together in defence of a common faith. There was a mighty unsettling of opinions, and so many doubts and uncertainties existed, that people were longing for something definite and reliable. While some were becoming infidels, others, to escape that danger, would be ready to throw themselves on the authoritative teaching of the Church of Rome. Dogmatic teaching founded on the Scriptures as interpreted by the early Church was the only remedy for these evils. In such a crisis it behoved them to set up to the privileges of God's Church, and to prove the antiquity of their Church equal to that of the Church of Rome. They should identify themselves with the teaching of the early Church, which was made at once the model and rule of the Reformation. They should seek not for more rigid uniformity, but for freedom for all within the extreme limits of the Church. There never was a time when it was more necessary to keep up the full breadth of the Church of England. The shackling of their energies was more likely to lead to the overthrow of the faith of England. They had to become again the Church of the whole nation. The Anglo-Saxon race had been always essentially religious and Catholic, but always anti-Papal. The duty of the Church

was to hold out the hand of welcome to all. They were not prepared to go back to the cold uniformity of the last century, nor could they afford the loss to the Church of good and earnest men. He recommended forbearance and charity. He was sorry to perceive that men of education were pandering to popular ignorance in the mistaken idea that by that means their peculiar views of religion would be restored. Some, in their zeal, had certainly a tendency to go beyond the teaching of Andrews and Pearson, and other great divines, who always looked to the early Church as their model. Intentionally to go beyond the proper limits was a step in the direction of schism, not uniformity. He could never approve of persecution, for he desired, as he said of a previous occasion, that the Church should be Catholic in the widest sense.

Archdeacon Denison, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, proposed the adoption of the following memorial:—

"To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Rubrics, Orders, and Directions for regulating the Course and Conduct of Public Worship, &c., according to the Use of the United Church of England and Ireland."

"The humble memorial of the undersigned clergy-men and laymen, being communicants, sheweth, '1. That the use of high ceremonial in churches and chapels is part of the common and statute law of the Church of England, and is the subject of a Rubric of the Common Prayer-book, relating to ornaments of churches and vestments of ministers, which Rubric has received a legal interpretation from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as follows:—

"The Rubric of the present Prayer-book adopts the language of the statute of Elizabeth; but they all obviously mean the same thing, that the same dresses, and the same utensils or articles which were used in the first Prayer-book of Edward VI., may still be used."—Liddell v. Weston.

"2. That such use, although in many particulars long in abeyance, is held by many of our clergy and laity to be the proper outward expression of her doctrine, and a help to devotion, and a means of teaching; and the disease to have resulted in very serious loss to the life and devotion of our congregational worship."

"3. That such abeyance in the Church of England, together with its continued existence elsewhere, has caused the revival of high ceremonial to be regarded as an introduction of novelties in worship and to be matter for suspicion."

"4. That, therefore, such revival should not be effected in any case without great care and caution, and due regard for the feelings of the congregation and the legal rights of the ordinary."

"5. That to impose any restraint upon such revival, other than the restraints above specified, would require *ex post facto* legislation, which is upon general principles most objectionable, and which in this particular instance would operate with grave and manifest injury against one section of the clergy and laity, and would further have the evil consequence of vesting in the clergy under the existing law, thereby setting a precedent for the contravention of all other obligations alike entered into, and which *ex post facto* legislation, if it could be obtained, would have the further evil consequence of narrowing the basis of the Church of England."

"A large number of your memorialists are not in the habit of using high ceremonial or worshipping in churches where it is used; but, nevertheless, in common with their brethren who do so worship, they humbly submit that, for all the reasons above stated, it is most inexpedient to promote any alteration of the existing law, or in any way to restrain the lawful liberty of the clergy and laity in the use of the same."

In proposing that the memorial be adopted, he said that this was a meeting for lawful liberty, which had been invaded in the persons of the Ritualists. It was said that the Ritualists were few, but he maintained that if they were few, then they were few for the Catholic position of the Church of England, and for the integrity of the Prayer-book. What were the facts of the case? They saw a revival of high ceremonial in churches and chapels of the Church of England according to what was believed to be either prescribed or allowed by the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer—that is, by the law of the Church of England. The next fact was that such ceremonial was principally connected with the administration of the Lord's Supper. Holy Communion, the third fact was that the revival had caused a great disturbance of the public mind, and that calls were made upon the authorities in Church and State and a bill introduced into Parliament to put down Ritualism with a high hand. Ceremonial was nothing in itself, but it was the expression of doctrine, especially the doctrine of the Eucharist. They had four classes of assailants—the Secessionists, the Rationalists, the Evangelists, and the Low Churchmen. There were in the Church of England two sections, the High and Low Church parties, between whom the division was a distinct difference of belief on the subject of the Sacraments. The former held regeneration in and by the holy baptism, and the real presence in holy communion; the latter held neither one nor the other. Of these two, the former dated from the first year of the first century of Christianity; the second from the 16th century. The first was apostolic, catholic, and primitive; the second was human invention in many shapes and under many names. The first was set out in the liturgies, articles, and homilies of the Church of England as reformers' and primitive model of the disunion of East and West; the second was set out in divers and strange doctrines of Calvin, Luther, and Zuingli. The attacks they had met that day to resist were assaults on doctrine; for if ceremonial did not mean doctrine, why touch it? Large resort to legal minds on both sides had established the fact that such part of high ceremonial as consisted in the use of vestments was legal. Other parts were of more or less doubtful legality. Such being the case, a suit was commenced in the Courts of Law, and simultaneously a bill was brought into Parliament proposing *ex post facto* legislation to take the points of doubtful legality. But such attempts to damage religious truth would recoil on those who made them. The very rev. speaker then went *seriatim* through the clauses of the memorial, making comments as he proceeded, and said they would not let the Puritan seal be stamped in the face of Christendom on the Church of England. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol had recently delivered a charge, in which his Lordship had suggested remedies for Ritualism, as if it were an admitted disease. Then, again, the Bishop appeared to make a large imputation of a tendency to desert the communion of the Church of England, but this he (the speaker) repudiated with no little indignation. He had for several years kept a list of those who had deserted that communion, and with scarcely an exception, those who had deserted were men who had begun by being long to the Evangelical school. He said the statements now guided legislation—"Take heed how you put your hand to anything which will narrow the basis of the Church of England as established by law, lest you bring not the Church, but the Establishment, and with it the Crown, to the ground." He would borrow from the honoured records of the noble house to which the chairman belonged some burning words, first heard in the strife of nations; falling then with living power upon every heart, and ushering in a mighty victory; repeated now by his poor voice in that battle for the Faith—"England expects that every man will do his duty."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shaw Stewart and carried. Resolutions recommending that the memorial be printed for further circulation, and that it be presented to the Royal Commissioners on Ritualism, were then proposed and passed, after which the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Nelson for his dignified conduct in the chair.

DON QUIXOTE.

(From the Athenaeum.)

A NEW light has lately been thrown in Spain on the question of the "Cradle of Don Quixote," or the place in which it was written. It is well known that the author declared in his preface that it was begun in a prison, and tradition has long affirmed that the place of imprisonment thus rendered illustrious was at Argamasilla de Alba, the village in La Mancha in which Don Quixote is himself described as being born. A few years ago the house still standing in Argamasilla, in a room of which Cervantes was supposed to have been confined, was bought at a "fancy price" by an Infante of Spain; a press was transported there by the printer Ribadeneira, and a magnificent edition of the works of Cervantes was struck off on the very spot where he was supposed to have sighed in duress. Don Aureliano Fernandez Guerra y Orbe, one of the most distinguished of modern Spanish critics and editors, gave utterance, as early as 1863, to an opinion that the supporters of the claims of Argamasilla were altogether mistaken, and in a letter published in Madrid, in September of this year, he produces strong facts in support of his views. In the first place, the words of Cervantes in the preface, "Una cárcel donde toda incomodidad tiene su asiento, y donde todo triste ruido hace su habitación"—a prison, where every inconvenience keeps its residence, and every dismal sound its habitation,—hardly seem adapted to describe a strong room in a private house, as was the place of confinement shown in Argamasilla. The village was at that time so insignificant that it did not possess a prison at all, and it can be shown that all persons who required locking up for any length of time were sent to the Castle of Penarroya, at some distance, or to a nearer place of detention at Alcazar de San Juan. But, on the other hand, it is known for certain that Cervantes passed the autumn of 1597 in the prison at Seville. A few years before a description of this prison had been written by a certain licentiate, Chaves; and there is a contemporary drama, called the "Entremés de la Carcel de Sevilla," which supplies further materials for forming an idea of it. It usually contained more than 1800 prisoners, of whom eight or ten on an average were taken out every week to be hanged, as many to be flogged, and about fifty to be sent to the galleys. The fifth and sixth of the constant quarrels, fights, and assassinations among the prisoners, the clanking of the chains, the dismal music with which it was the custom of the other prisoners to serenade those in the condemned cells, combined to make the words of Cervantes, so inapplicable to Argamasilla, only too appropriate in the critic's opinion to describe the horrors of Seville. It was in this dreadful den Senor De Fernandez-Guerra is persuaded that the comic masterpiece originated which has for the last two centuries and more kept Europe in a laugh. He is convinced also that the description of the prison written by Chaves, which was first published from a manuscript by Fernandez-Guerra himself, contains touches added by Cervantes, and contends that the "Entremés," which has hitherto been printed among the dramas of Lope de Vega, is in reality from the pen of the superior genius, who knew by sad experience what the prison of Seville was. Such are the arguments on one side of the question. On the other are these: that the imprisonment of Cervantes at Seville was in 1597, and that "Don Quixote" was published in 1605. Is it likely that that bright production of genius took eight years in hatching, or that the needy author kept it six or seven years in his desk? It is sufficiently proved also that a certain Cervantes was, about the time required, imprisoned for a longer or shorter time in Argamasilla; but Fernandez-Guerra affirms that Senor Moran has shown sufficiently that this Cervantes was a certain Cervantes of Alcazar de San Juan, not Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote." That some one was there imprisoned, is, however, an awkward fact for those who attach so much consequence to its having had no regular prison. Again, if the words of Cervantes, in describing his place of confinement, are too strong for a room at Argamasilla, they may be said to be too weak for such a hell upon earth as the prison of Seville. Lastly, if the Cervantes of Don Quixote had nothing to do with the Argamasilla de Alba, how came he to make that obscure village the birthplace of his hero? And what a surprising coincidence it is, that another Cervantes should happen to be imprisoned there about the time that "Don Quixote" was begun in a prison. We leave the Spanish critics to settle the question.

THE FRENCH LIBERAL PRESS ON ENGLAND.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

WE have spoken before of the tone of the Liberal press in France, as among themselves, with their confères, and with the Imperial Government and the Continental powers generally. To those Englishmen who daily peruse many of the French Liberal journals their attitude towards our country presents much that without a key is perplexing and even ludicrous, but that key being given, it is strictly consistent, and, moreover, instructive. They try us by their own rules and principles, and by them we stand condemned or otherwise. To use their own words, they examine critically "toutes les politiques—politique de dynastie, politique d'équilibre, politique de nationalité, politique de races, politique de commerce—et le reste." There are many reasons why they should uphold and admire certain of our customs and institutions quite apart from their irrepressible desire to torment and embarrass the Emperor, and in so far as what we dislike is what they dislike they are our warm allies. Why we dislike it, or the certainty that the alternative which would be acceptable to them would be simply impossible to us, they do not trouble themselves either to observe or explain. It may be safely said that the great majority of Frenchmen, including the Liberals, despite in their hearts our intervention policy, even when it is most convenient to themselves, and furiously detest it when it goes against French interests. Just now it commands the ostentations and perhaps not wholly insincere admiration of the Liberal journalists, who are stimulated to the expression of it because they strongly oppose the Emperor's intervention at Rome. Under other circumstances it will be again, as it has been before, proclaimed all that is mean, odious, selfish, and spiritless. In other matters they often judge us with great fairness and considerable correctness. They pity us, not without reason, for the perpetual blunders of our happy-go-lucky system, for our general defi-

ciency of sentiment in their meaning of the word, and for our incapacity for administrative organisation; but they admire the prowess of our soldiers, our pluck, and what is even more than pluck, bottom—a quality which perhaps the Austrians alone share with us—the rare fault of not knowing when we are beaten. With us of course it is perseverance; with the Austrians, equally of course, it is stupidity; but in the long run it comes to the same thing in the end. The *clan* of French troops is amazing; but Rabelais struck more hard than truth when he said, "Such is the nature and complexion of the French that they are worth nothing but at the first push; if they are wearied with delays, they prove more faint than women." Again, that cautious tentative policy of compromise so dear to the English mind, and which is best represented by our "permissive" bills, they would be and are unable to comprehend. Permission, for instance, to marry before a registrar at pleasure instead of a clergyman, to have a Catholic chaplain or no, whatever the number of Catholic prisoners, according to the decision of the majority of the magistrates, may serve as examples of what we mean. Reduce the thing to the eternal laws of justice or the principles of '89; solve it as the problem of humanity. If it be right, let it be done; if wrong, left undone; but to pass a law to decide that other people shall decide, the French mind refuses to believe that such a curious compromise could be called for by any conceivable state of men or of things. Establish the Code Napoleon and the decimal system in any given country, and there will be peace in the land. Frenchmen behold us with mingled curiosity and surprise, crying out year after year against the rottenness, inequality, and deficiencies of our systems, inquiring, reporting, scolding, and deploring until once in five and twenty years an upheaval occurs, and something or other is displaced and something else is substituted, generally with one or two screws loose in the machinery which brings it to a dead lock; and then we pass a supplementary Act to amend, &c., and set off again all patched and plastered up.

French Liberalism has the undoubted power of casting a very strong and concentrated light, like that of a bull's-eye lantern, on particular incidents, and by throwing all else into darkness it contrives to give an unnatural prominence and importance to them. Thus the Peace Congress at Geneva, which was attended by all the firebrands in Europe, was a fiasco in the fullest sense of that word so far as the objects of the meeting were concerned. But this the journalists could not and would not perceive, but persisted in magnifying its importance and proclaiming its success with an obstinacy and audacity which made sensible men smile, and with a sanguine courage for which nothing in the political atmosphere of Europe afforded even the semblance of justification. Again, because they wish to get rid of their own secret police, they loudly congratulate Austria because the Government of that country has resolved henceforth to dispense with the assistance of that branch of the service. But it is none the less true that as civilisation advances the secret police multiply. We have ourselves a large body of detectives, and there are numerous "private inquiry" offices in London where a system of espionage is carried on not always justifiable, and which both demoralise and prove the existence of demoralisation. Without regular detectives, however, many crimes would go unpunished, and without Government informers Fenianism might have done even more harm than it has; but it is our way to reconcile ourselves to the existence of things which we do not like by adopting a special nomenclature, and we call our secret police detectives when they are employed to discover murderers, thieves, and forgers, and spies or secret agents when they are used to hunt up political offenders. Nor do the journals are discussing underrating how the right of holding large public meetings and the freedom of the Press are governed amongst us, and woven in with many old sentiments and sturdy conservative prejudices. Whether it would be a good thing or no we do not take on ourselves to pronounce; but it is not too much to say that France would be the scene of a revolution if for twenty weeks she found herself under the same laws as those under which Englishmen live on the whole contentedly. The English correspondence found in the columns of the Liberal press of France proclaims its own origin; and small events here, seen through coloured spectacles or magnifying glasses, are so described that without absolute departure from truth a very false impression of their importance is produced. The smallest meeting with the tallest talk is duly noticed; the Hyde Park riots were confidently set down as the forerunner of a revolution; the certain defeat and final extinction of Toryism during the passage of the Reform Bill was considered, not as a possible contingency, but as a foreordained event; and they have a chronic suspicion that we intentionally understate the importance and significance of the Fenian movement, lest we should thereby afford occasion for the enemy to blaspheme. They mostly dislike and thoroughly distrust the *Times*, which, after all, faithfully reflects the ordinary sentiments of the well-to-do middle classes here; but they believe in the *Star* and in the veracity of Leicester-square generally, and, oddly enough, they quote largely from the *Telegraph*, which is so far distinguished by Imperial favour that it alone, among English newspapers, is allowed to be publicly sold on the Boulevards. They believe that the Tory is the natural enemy and exact opposite of the Whig, but they do not entirely comprehend the depth and width of the gulf which separates the Whig from the philosophical Radical and the Democrat, and even then an English Democrat is something very different to the French "Rad." For France their dream is not of a Constitutional Government as we understand it, still less of a Democracy under an absolute ruler, but of something which shall more or less resemble a Republic based on the principles of '89. There is among them a vague but deep undecurrent conviction that our ways are not their ways, and never will be; and it seems to us that, though we both aim at the same object, i.e., at establishing freedom and progress, these principles stand revealed to us under different symbols, and that we must be content to travel towards them on separate lines. Their sentiments, however friendly they may be to us on particular occasions, are best summed up in their own words, "Rien contre, et rien avec l'Angleterre."

A LEARNED SCOTCH PROVERB.—A learned lawyer, in stating his case before the provost of a Scotch town, having had occasion to speak of a person who had died, repeatedly described him as "the defendant." Irritated by the iteration of a word he did not understand, the provost at last exclaimed, "What's the use of talking me much about the dead? you call the defendant. Can't you bring the man here and let him speak for himself?" "The defendant's dead, my lord," added the lawyer. "Oh that alters the case," loudly observed the provost. "Go on, sir."

"that." Because de man on de steps told me specks I see forty, and I specks so too. (He was cerning over sixty.) Can you read or write?" "No massa." When de white feller say "de pen de bin'." (Bayou). The candidate at de camp was directed to hold up his right hand, when de oath was administered, in response to which he continued repeated—"Yes, massa; yes, massa." The white man said—"Can you repeat to me anything I have just said to you, massa?" He replied—"Do you know what I did say to you?" "No, massa," the applicant for registration then made his mark, received his certificate, and departed a "citizen."

In testimony of the efficacy of kerosene in cases of burns and scalds, we submit the following from the St. Arnaud Journal, dated Tuesday, June 2nd, 1879:

"The family of Mrs. and Mr. Paulin, of Port Charles were playing about the fireplace, when the kettle of boiling water fell over, severely scalding all of them about the abdomen and legs. Kerosene was immediately used, and the pain subsided. The patient's pain had been endured there was no loss of life, and the

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precluded selling from a similar cause, will also offer their cat's paws.

The Melbourne views of Saturday reports:—
In the import markets to-day trade generally has not been characterized by much activity. There has however, been more

doing in breadstuffs, though buyers continue to operate with extreme caution, and in most cases purchase only to meet immediate requirements. Our quotations remain at \$15 to \$15 10s for Victorian flour, according to terms. A bag of 50 lbs and one

of 150, were quoted at rates coming within this range of prices. We took very thin, and, samples in fine condition being wanted, meet with a ready sale at 60 to 7s. A parcel of 2000 bushels Chilean was placed at 7s, and Victorian has been disposed of at 60 sd. The maize market is in a measure guided by the auction sale of this forenoon, where some 6000 bushels found buyers at 36 to 37 sd. We understand, however, that portions have since been resold at an advance. Considerable attention has been directed to the market since the spot and the arrivals have tended to the rates of about 10, 1000 bushels. It is probable that these purchases will be the cause of depressing

The apathy that has for some prevailed in the market, and the probability is that higher prices will rule. Tons have been moved off for a fair extent. Of the cougars we hear of two packs ex Albert Jones having found buyers at up to 20 sh. 6d. We are also informed of the sale of equal to 300 chests of low cougar, on terms withheld. A parcel of 400 quarter-barrels Currie and Harvey blasting powder has been sold at 1/2d. per lb. New and old have been quoted at 1/2d. to 1/4d. 1/2. In consequence, very serious damage has been done; some 300 packages were disposed of at 1s 3d. to 1s 1/2d. for 1st, 12 1/2d. to 13 1/2d. for 1st, and 12 1/2d. to 13d. for half-pounds. Again the

We have files from Tasmania to the 22nd instant. The Hobart Town Mercury of that date says:

Business during to-day has been dull, the day being observed as a general holiday. We have no change whatever to report in prices, which continue as under:—Flour, £16 per ton; wheat, at 10s 6d to 10s 8d per bushel with a firm tendency. In cattle there has been very little doing, and the demand for the very light; from 2s 6d to 3s per bushel is the quotation. Hay, 20s to £3 10s per ton. Peas and beans, 3s 6d per bushel. Butter, 10d per lb. Wool, clean, 9d to 1s per lb.; greasy, 6d per lb.

Brisbane advices are for the 28th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CANTON.

There have been no arrivals from Europe during the month, but the Flying Cloud and Witch of the Tens are now nearly due. They bring general cargoes, and as stocks are low the shipments by them will, doubtless, find a good market. As regards the imports from the neighbouring colonies, there is no feature calling for special notice.

In cotton there is nothing to note except that, having lately been visited by genial showers, the fields have an excellent appearance, and promise a splendid harvest. The hot weather lately prevalent has to some extent prevented the sowing of meat, and since the month the reports have been large. There is every probability of there being a large surplus of fat stock which to be disposed of, meat either be boiled down for tallow or converted into an exportable article of food. The shipments

of timber to the neighbouring colonies have not been very large, the Melbourne and Adelaide markets being dull. Our exports of gold have been swelled by the yield of the Mary River gold-field, the discovery of which was noted some time ago.

The Gregory Breeds of Mary River gold-field, continues to yield largely, and the first Government escort between the SA and Maryborough bore over 6000 ounces. The success of the diggings has attracted a large population, and thus has given a great impulse to our wholesale trade. Many complaints have been made by the trading community of Brisbane of the want of direct communication, postal and otherwise, and if they are to

Liquors.—As the stocks of bulk are have decreased considerably, the demand has somewhat improved, and first-class brands in good order readily obtain 25 per cent. advance, in fact, as compared with the second-class brands, which are worth from \$16 to \$17 per gallon. The prices of the new October brew are brisk looking forward to, and it will

no doubt fetch good prices, as the stock of ale on hand is low, with little coming forward. The market is almost exhausted of prime samples of bottled ale, which, in consequence, command enhanced rates. Second brands are also scarce, and fetch from 10s to 10s 6d; and Bann's or Foster's bring from 10s 6d to 11s 6d. No draught exists for English bulk stout or porter, the small quantity in this position in consequence of the small stocks of the breweries. There is a good inquiry for bottled stout, but the stocks being much larger, prices have not increased in the same proportion as bottled ale. Guinness's is worth 10s 6d to 11s; Barclay and Perkins's, 10s to 10s 6d; and other brands, 9s 6d to 10s.

In spirits there has been some excitement, and nearly all kinds have advanced in price. Since the mail arrived we hear of sales of brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's dark and pale, hogsheads and equal quantities in equal proportions, at 10s. per gallon. Sales of other brands have been made at 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. It appears to be a prospect of a further rise. There is but little stock of case brandies in first hands, but we hear of purchases amounting to 1500 cases of Martell's having been made in Sydney for this market. At present the quotations are Martell's, 25s. 6d.; Hennessy's, 30s. to 31s; Ointre and other brands, 25s. 6d. to 26s. The following are the prices of the principal wines and spirits in the market:

new asking 42 to 44 per gallon. In the colonial market there are
tars not much has been done, though one plantation alone has
sent 143 hogsheads into bond. The spirit has a fine flavor, and
will doubtless compete successfully with the imported spirit
when it acquires age. Distilleries run at 200 gallons for colonial
run, the differential duty (50 cts per gallon against 10c), leaving
a margin in its favor. Genera has advanced from 12 to 14 cts
per barrel and has been the best for some time. The JDRS and
key brands. Stocks are small. Whiskey, in bulk, is a poor
supply, but case whiskeys are very scarce. Stirling about is
more than at date of last advice. Old rum is very

Flour has been rather dull during the month, but quotations have been sustained. Within the last week holders have not been so firm in their demands, and show more disposition to concede a little. Best Adelaide brands are quoted at £33 per ton. Some small parcels of Tasmanian and Victorian have come forward which bring from £30 to £31 per ton.

Large quantities of large and small sugar cane are being cut in the sugar plantations at \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4 per ton, and considerable quantities of sugar cane are being cut in the sugar plantations about Brisbane are now in working order, and are producing more or less sugar of various degrees of fineness, according to the perfection of the machinery. One plantation has sent to market 90 tons of good yellow cane, worth from \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4 per ton.

There has been a fair demand, particularly in the country and the diggings, for full cane, but little has been obtained. Rations have brought 2s to 2s 6d per lb., medium 2s 3d to 2s 6d, and best qualities 2s 6d, all D.F.

Tobacco—The stocks in hand are not large, but are sufficient for present requirements, while further supplies from the adjoining colonies are looked forward to. Good Southern, tanna, are worth 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Swedish, half and quarter B. lumps, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; best twist, 8d to 1s 10d; and medium qualities at 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb, in bond.

Rice has been very scarce throughout the month, and supplies are much wanted. As a consequence, prices have ruled very high. Java has been at £34, and Patna at £39 per ton.

Salt.—There has been a large demand for salt for stations and curing purposes. The local supply is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Oil.—Since the advance noted in our last there have been no largesses of kerosene, while the supply has been amply sufficient for the consumption. The price now is from 35 to 55 3/4 per gallon. In past oils there is little doing, and they are dull of

Oilmen's Stores.—The demand throughout the month has been very good, and stocks are small, while of many articles there is a positive scarcity. Pickles, sauces, bottled fruits, salad oils are scarce and command full rates. Salt fish is not inquired for, but a moderate demand, principally for the diggings for quarters at 6s to 6s 3d, and haddocks at 1s to 10s 6d. Potted Salmon, oysters, fresh herrings, lobsters, &c., are all very scarce, and much wanted. Cheese: The principal stock in the market is inferior, and good samples would sell readily at 1s 4d. The demand for hams is slack, at 1s 3d to 1s 3d per lb.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

BURT AND CO.—At their *Baras*, at 11 o'clock, *Horses*, at 1½ of *Alpena*, *Fallop*, and *Lanute*.

S. GRAMHAM—At the *Barways*, at 10 o'clock, *Tallow*, *Hides*, &c.

J. DEVLIN—At his *store*, at 11 o'clock, *Tallow*, *Hides*, *Cattle*, &c.; at *Chamber of Commerce*, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, *Wool* and *Sheepskins*.

IRWIN AND TURNER—At their *Stores*, at quarter-past 3

R. MURIEL—At 524 George-street, at 11 o'clock. Household Furniture, Floor Closets, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, COPENHAGEN, Oil Cloths, &c.

J. G. COHEN—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock. Ails, Perier, Iron Bedsteads, Cots, Mills, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

G. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock. Draper Clothing, Blankets, Sheetings, Emmerstons, Hats, &c.

ERASER, NEWTON, AND LAMER—On the Graham Wharf at 11 o'clock.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Old Paintings, F. May, Clocks, Parfumery, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Valen' Jase, &c.
J. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Fancy 'Goods, Brushware, Branz Goods, &c.
W. G. B. HARTLEY.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock. Hay, Straw, &c.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Annandale Yard, at 10 o'clock, Furniture, &c.
R. F. AYUBER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 1 o'clock, Books, Valentines, &c.
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M. MOSER.—At Rail-way, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at Square and Compass Yards, at 12 o'clock, Eggs, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock.—Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.

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BUTLER AND HONNIGMAN.—At Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hays, Straw, &c.; at Railway Mart, at 12 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 3 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 5 o'clock, Fruit.

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O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his stores, at 11 o'clock, Tall, thin,
H. D. COCKBURN.—At 150, Clarence-street, at 10 o'clock,
Home-hold Furniture, Stone, Oven, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays,
Springcart, Buggies, Waggon, &c.
B. THOMSON.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

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H. D. COCKBURN.—At 150, Clarence-street, 'at 10 o'clock,
Household Furniture, Stove, Oven, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays,
Springcart, Buggies, Waggon, &c.
B. THOMSON.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

TWO CHOICE VILLA RESIDENCES,
Roslyn-street, near Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst.

Title unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Captain William Russell to sell by public auction, at **Mosman, Pitt-street**, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, 12th February**.

The following choice family residence, situate in **ROSLYN-STREET, DARLINGHURST**, Lot 1, of 1000 sq. ft. of land, having a frontage of 33 feet 4 inches, more or less, to Roslyn-street, by a depth of 243 feet, more or less, upon which is erected a **GOTHIC VILLA RESIDENCE**, built of stone, with arched roof, and containing in the basement, kitchen, servant's room, wash-house, and large corridor; the Ground Floor, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms; and pantry; the Upper Floor, four bedrooms and bathroom.

The materials used throughout the building are of the best and most substantial character.

Lot 2, adjoining the above, on a block of land equal in size, is, erected a **GOTHIC VILLA RESIDENCE**, similar in every respect to that above described.

These really unique and comfortable family residences, only recently erected, were built by the late Captain William Russell, Esq., the Ground Floor, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms; and pantry; the Upper Floor, four bedrooms and bathroom. They are in perfect order, each standing in their own ground, and situate in a most beautiful neighbourhood. Lot 1 adjoins the residence of John Street, Esq.

CITY INVESTMENTS

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

On MONDAY next.

CLARENCE and ERSKINE STREETS.—EXTENSIVE PREMISES, comprising the **COMMODIOUS SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE and STORE**, occupied by **ROBERT MILLER, Esq.**, formerly by Messrs. **THOMPSON and MILLER, Wholesale Grocers.** Unreserved sale to close a partnership account.

LOWER FORT-STREET.—MORRIS-PLACE.—FIVE WELL-FINISHED SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23 **LOWER FORT-STREET**, adjoining the former residence of Captain **FOX**, and overlooking the harbour. Positive Sale, by order of the Trustees of the will of the late George Morris, Esq.

The special attention of capitalists is directed to the sale of the above first-class City Property. Both lots must be disposed of in accordance with instructions to close accounts.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

UNRESERVED SALE.
To Close a Partnership Account.

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY.

CLARENCE and ERSKINE STREETS.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES, comprising the **COMMODIOUS SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE and STORE**, occupied by **ROBERT MILLER, Esq.**, formerly by Messrs. **THOMPSON and MILLER, Wholesale Grocers.**

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **MONDAY, 3rd February**, at 11 o'clock.

All that corner block of city land, having the following frontage:—

ROBERT 9 INCHES to ERSKINE-STREET,
33 FEET to CLARENCE-STREET,
33 FEET to YORK-LANE,
on which are the following substantial first-class premises, occupied by Robert Miller, Esq., wholesale grocer, &c.

Fronting **ERSKINE and CLARENCE STREETS.**—Shop, Dwelling-house and Store.

Fronting **ERSKINE-STREET and YORK-LANE.**—Two story Stores.

The whole of these buildings are of a most substantial character, and are built in every respect. The corner premises contain large shop, with extensive storeroom, and 5 good rooms above, and the three spacious stores built on a large and commodious site for strength and security. The position for business purposes is one of the best in the city, being within easy distance of the principal thoroughfares, and overlooking the Harbour, and the pleasant country, close to George-street, the Post Office, and Banks.

The property must be positively sold to the **HIGHEST BIDDER** to close a partnership account, and in the present scarcity of really first-class freehold securities, the Auctioneers feel confident it will receive that notice from capitalists which will advantage entails it to.

Plan view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTY.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late **ALEXANDER DICK, Esq.**

CITY OF SYDNEY.

ABERCROMBIE-STREET.—Allotment of Land, having 32 feet frontage, adjoining the late Mr. Irving's property.

MACLAY-STREET.—Two of the choicest sites on the Macleay Estate, being lots 4 and 5 of the subdivision, and having each a frontage of 60 feet with a depth of 150 feet, between the subdivisions of the Rev. J. Graham and J. B. Bundie, Esq. Leasehold, 97 years to run. Ground rent, £30 per annum each lot.

SUBURBAN.

SURBY HILLS.—Allotment, 53½ feet frontage to Milsons-terrace, near High Holborn-street, adjoining the residence of W. Geddis, Esq.

THE HERMITAGE, VANDUCLUE.—A delightfully situated marine villa and grounds, Rose Bay, Vanduclue. The grounds comprise nearly six acres, with extensive view of the Harbour, and are laid out with great taste into terraced gardens, shrubberies, lawns, &c., irrigated by a never-failing supply of water.

* * * The beauty of the position, the extent of the magnificent harbour scenery it commands, and the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement of the grounds will recommend "THE HERMITAGE" to the notice of those desirous to acquire a most PICTURESQUE MARINE RETREAT in the suburbs of Sydney. Cards to view can be obtained on application.

DARLING POINT.—1 road 323 perches, part of the Yaroslava Estate. A most desirable improved site, with water frontage.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.—Lot 47, section 5, of the North Kingston Estate, fronting Bedford and Denison streets, close to the Railway Station, the School of Arts, and the Newtown Road.

COUNTRY.

SCONE.—Allotment 9 of section 12, Town of Scone, 2 roads, fronting Kingston-street, and adjoining Captain Dumaresq's land.

APPIN.—72½ acres, being lot 14 of a subdivision of the Ousedale and Milton Estates, and bounded by the Ousedale and Malaga Creeks.

HUNTER RIVER.—100 acres near the junction of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers.

ALBURY.—Lots 12 and 13, section 1, each 2 roads, fronting Townsend-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Trustees of the will of the late **ALEXANDER DICK, Esq.**, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on **MONDAY, 10th February**, at 11 o'clock.

The particulars of the above valuable properties, further particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

To Messrs. **CUTON and CO., Solicitors, Pitt-street.**

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Cooper.

BOYCE and CO. have received instructions from John Peter Mackenzie, Esq., the official assignee in the above estate, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, to sell the following stock, on **WEDNESDAY, 6th February**, at the Goods Shed, **Stones Ward, Newcastle**, at noon precisely.

65—A steamer in the British built schooner **VIBLIDA**, 105 tons gross in the weight, 105 tons dead weight, and 200 tons dead weight and measurement. The vessel's bottom was sighted within the past month, and her copper, and her forefoot were repaired at a cost of £70 and £80.

Intending purchasers can receive every information regarding this vessel by applying to Boyce and Co., the auctioneers, at Newcastle.

Terms, cash on the fall of the hammer.

Hay and Straw.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, **THIS MORNING**, Friday, at 10 o'clock, the above; also, at the Square and Company Yard, at 12 o'clock.

Poultry, eggs, calves, pigs, &c.

